TOPICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PUBLISHED WORKS REGARDING THE HEALTH OF VETERANS OF THE PERSIAN GULF WAR

Revision 1

C. McDonough
G. C. Gray

Technical Document 95-3C

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Topical Bibliography of Published Works Regarding the Health of Veterans of the Persian Gulf War
Revision 1

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SUMMARY

Problem.

Recently, Persian Gulf War veteran research has captured national attention. Numerous federal and nonfederal researchers are currently conducting a wide array of investigations into reports that veterans of the Persian Gulf War are suffering increased morbidity. No list of published reference works is available. Due to increasing interest and the need to continue to compile relevant references for the Gulf War veteran investigators, we decided to maintain a master bibliography for Persian Gulf War veteran epidemiological research.

Objective.

To compile a master bibliography of the Persian Gulf War and related topics for researchers.

Approach.

This document is the first revision of *Topical Bibliography of Published Works Regarding the Health of Veterans of the Persian Gulf War*, published in late 1995 and included in the Defense Technical Information Center's Gulflink World Wide Web site. Containing 1,751 references, the original version of this document was framed around a bibliography of the Persian Gulf War and associated topics, prepared by Jacqueline Van de Kamp, M.L.S., Specialized Information Services, National Library of Medicine; and John H. Ferguson, M.D., Office of Medical Applications of Research, National Institutes of Health (NIH). Containing 594 citations, their bibliography became part of the National Library of Medicine's Current Bibliographies in Medicine (94-3).

We have added considerably to the Van de Kamp-Ferguson work, and continue to monitor for related published works.

Results. This document currently lists 2,158 references, divided into 21 categories.
Conclusions. In addition to publication as a Navy Technical Document, copies of this work may be obtained from the Defense Technical Information Center's Gulflink on the World Wide Web: http://www.dtic.dla.mil/gulflink. We will continue periodically to update this bibliography on the Gulflink.

We appreciate suggestions for further additions, corrections, or improvements to this bibliography.

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Dickey C. His secret weapon. Iraq: Saddam had a big germ-warfare arsenal. *Newsweek.* September 4, 1995;34.


**CANCER**


Chemical Warfare


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Fibromyalgia

**FIBROMYALGIA**


**GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASE**


Gastrointestinal Disease


Gastrointestinal Disease


Gastrointestinal Disease


Insecticides


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Leishmaniasis


LEISHMANIASIS


Leishmaniasis


Leishmaniasis


Leishmaniasis


Leishmaniasis


Multiple Chemical Sensitivity

MULTIPLE CHEMICAL SENSITIVITY


Other Infectious Disease

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Other Infectious Disease


Other Infectious Disease


Other Infectious Disease


Meningococcal disease among travelers returning from Saudi Arabia. MMWR. 1987;36:559.


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Other Toxins and their Treatment


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Posttraumatic Stress Disorder


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Posttraumatic Stress Disorder


Posttraumatic Stress Disorder


Posttraumatic Stress Disorder


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Posttraumatic Stress Disorder


Pyridostigmine


**PYRIDOSTIGMINE**


Pyridostigmine


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Q Fever


Q Fever


Q Fever


Reproductive Disease


REPRODUCTIVE DISEASE


Reproductive Disease


Reproductive Disease


Reproductive Disease


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Respiratory Disease


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War and Disease


WAR AND DISEASE


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Cotton P. Veterans seeking answers to syndrome suspect they were goats in Gulf War. *JAMA.* 1994;271:1559-1560, 1561.


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**War and Disease**


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MAGAZINE ARTICLES
(in reverse chronological order)


Plagues in the making: Saddam's germ-warfare program was worse than anyone suspected. Newsweek. October 9, 1995: 50-51.


The families who are dying for our country. Redbook. September 1994: 114-117.


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(in reverse chronological order)

Pine A. GIs in Gulf War may have been exposed to toxins. Los Angeles Times. June 22, 1996: A1, A10.


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Newspaper Articles


Vets urged to seek testing for Persian Gulf syndrome. April 29, 1995.


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Combining chemicals may be link to Gulf ills. *Army Times*. April 24, 1995.

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Sick Gulf vets take issue with nomination of Deutch to CIA. *Army Times*. March 27, 1995.


Study bolsters Gulf war veterans’ claims. *USA Today*. March 10, 1995: 3A.


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GIs ill-prepared for the detection of chemical arms. *USA Today.* March 2, 1995.


The "Gulf War syndrome": is it real or imagined? *The San Diego Union-Tribune.* February 5, 1995; G3. Opinion.


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Gore urged to coordinate Gulf war illness research. *The San Jose Mercury News.* January 5, 1995; 7A.


Gulf War vets may be sick, but they're not contagious. *The Birmingham News.* December 5, 1995.


"Gulf War syndrome" may afflict babies. *The San Jose Mercury News.* November 14, 1994: 1A.


Newspaper Articles


Gulf troops lacked protection from toxins. *USA Today.* August 5, 1994: 1A


The check is in the mail. *Reader.* March 24, 1994.

Ailing veterans vs. the VA. *USA Today.* December 14, 1993:2A.

Sick and tired: a Gulf War legacy. *Columbus Dispatch.* November 29, 1993: C.


Newspaper Articles


Vets ills may be tied to weapons. Boston Herald. March 18, 1993.


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Problem: Recently, Persian Gulf War veteran research has captured national attention. Numerous federal and nonfederal researchers are currently conducting a wide array of investigations into reports that veterans of the Persian Gulf War are suffering increased morbidity. No list of published reference works is available. Due to increasing interest and the need to continue to compile relevant references for the Gulf War veteran investigators, we decided to maintain a master bibliography for Persian Gulf War veteran epidemiological research.

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**14. SUBJECT TERMS**

Persian Gulf War, anthrax, cancer, chemical warfare, chronic fatigue syndrome, fibromyalgia, gastrointestinal disease, insecticides, leishmaniasis, multiple chemical sensitivity, infectious disease, psychiatric disease, posttraumatic stress disorder, pyridostigmine bromide, q fever, reproductive disease, respiratory disease, smoke effects, war

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